FROM EUROPE.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE ON ABOLITION.

The London newspapers just received by the steamer China contain the annexed curious correspondence between the Rev. M. D. CONWAY, who represents himself an agent of the leading anti-slavery men of the United States, and the Hon. James M. Mason, the agent of the Confederate States in England :

Mr. Conway to Mr. Mason. AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM HILL,

London, W., June 10, 1863.

Sia: I have authority to make the following proposi on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America

who have sent me to this country:

If the States calling themselves the "Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guarantied by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be in-augurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessa-ry and just, and such emancipation once made to be irre-vocable, then the abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prose cution of the war on the part of the United States Gov it, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease, by the immediate with-drawal of every kind of support from it. I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed, at your early convenience, whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emsncipation of the slaves. Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer shall be forthcoming. I am, sir, yours, &c.

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

To J. M. MASON, Esq.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Conway. 24 UPPER SEYMOUR ST., PORTMAN SQUARE,

Sir: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself. If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with evi-dence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the

s.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON. To MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

Mr. Conway to Mr. Mason. AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTINGHAM HILL, W.

June 16, 1863. SIR : Your note of the 11th has been received. I could casily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made, I have concluded that best to write out to America, and obtain the evi lence of my right to make it in a form which will preclud any doubt as to its sufficiency. I shall then address you again on the subject.

MONCURE D. CONWAY. To J. A. MASON, Esq.

Mr. Mason to Mr. Conway.

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE,

June 17, 1863 Sir : I have received your note of yesterday. You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your right to treat on the matter it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it; it is mine to terminate it. I desired to commence it; it is mine to terminate it. I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mis-sion to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on the basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their Government But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country a class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will perhaps interest the Government and the soi disant "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti-slavery men in America" are preparing to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a " restoration of peace and tionists and auti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States Government, and, hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it." As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Con-federate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be asnts to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relations to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring

them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, To MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

THE FRENCH INTERVENTION-ANOTHER LET-TER FROM MR. CONWAY

The trial of the case of the seizure of the suspected gunboat Alexandra at Liverpool was commenced in the court of Queen's Bench, at London, on the 22d of June. before Chief Baron Pollock. There was a large array of legal talent on both sides. The information contains in all ninety-eight counts. To the various charges the defendants pleaded that they were not guilty, and further that the Alexandra was not intended for the purposes charged, and therefore not liable to seizure and forfeiture. The Judge intimated that this was the first time the foreign enlistment act had been acted upon, although passed forty-five years ago. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendants. The Attorney General presented a bill of exceptions to the Judge's ruling, which was decidedly in favor of the defendants. The case, therefore, is not finally rettled.

A despatch dated at London on the 26th of June refer as follows to the proceedings in this case:

"Sir Hugh Cairnes, in addressing the jury for the de showed that they should not stretch or warp the English laws to suit the temper of a foreign Minister, or the exigencies of a foreign State.

Attorney General denied that the Government

had been in the slightest degree influenced or correct by any representations on the part of the United States "The Judge summed up strongly in favor of the de feudants, claiming for them the ben fit of the rlightest doubt. He argued that if the Birmingham manufacturers

were at liberty to export arms for the belligerents, similar privileges should be conceded to shipbuilders. He quote hanceller Kent in support of this argument.

"The Attorney General rendered a bill of exception egainst the ruling of the Judge, so the case goes before

THE RUMORS OF FRENCH INTERVENTION. There are continued rumors of the intention of Na-

poleon to interfere in our war. The Paris correspondent of the Times, writing June 23d, rays: "I am able to repeat still more positively the contradic-

tion given in my letter of Saturday to the rumor which attributed a change in the Emperor Napoleon's views on American affairs. That rumor, whether originating in Paris or in Lordon, was completely unfounded. At the Cabinet Council Leld on Thur-day last, at which the Em-Cabinet Council held on Thur-day last, at which the Edit peror presided, it was resolved that a despatch should be army. There are but few who know the facts. I do not think it will seriously affect the morale of the troops. They expect to fight the enemy. They have been in seriously affect the morale of the troops. son in America. The despatch was written, and it is probable that by this or before this Beron Gros will have carried out the instructions it contained.

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck came over to Paris of Monday morning. They proceeded forthwith to Fontaine-bleau. Mr. Lindersy asked or an audience for himself and Mr. Roebuck It was instantly granted, and both gentlemen were received by his Majesty most graciously. conversation lasted some time, and the Emperor declared in the most formal manner that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America. and that he was desirous again to interpose his good affice, and equally desirous that England should join him: that he believed the joint intervention of France and Eng-land would be attended with good results; and that, in again proporing to Erg'and to act with him he was moved by no unfriendly feeling towards the North; quite the contrary. His only metive was to put a stop to the borrible carnage in America, the more so as it was productive of me

results; and the more to be deplored as there was no

In a letter of two days' later date the same correspon lent writes as follows :

"In the event of the present overtures to the English Government being attended with no practical result, should not be surprised if the Imperial Government ad-dressed itself to Spain. She has been repeatedly urged to do something; that something being to declare her recog-nition of the Southern Confederacy. This she has not ven-tured to do. She was alone, and did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a dea ear to the solicitat on coming from France, particularly when France proposes to act with ber.'

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CONWAY. The Rev. MONCURE D. CONWAY publishes the following letter in the London Times, explaining his correspondence with Mr. Mason:

" To the Editor of the Times

"SIR: Absence from London has prevented my giving such careful attention to the correspondence between Mr. Mason and myself as was necessary to make the explana-tion which the public on both sides of the ocean will naturally expect of me.

"In the correspondence as it stands there are three

parties involved—namely, the abolitionists of America, myself, and Mr. Mason with his Confederates.

"As to the first, it was to pounce upon them and com-promise them with their Government that Mr. Mason ushed into print so eagerly that, though only a little way from London, I did not receive his last letter until half a day after I had seen it in the Times. But I wonder that Mr. Mason did not see, what the Americans will certainly see, that my second note to him admits that my authority extended definitely only to the declaration that the abol tionists of America were giving moral support to this war simply and only in the interest of emancipation, and that when that issue ceased to be involved they would no longer sustain it: 'but that, with regard to the special offer,' I must write out and get a special authority. This left it yet an open question whether the leading anti-slavery men were 'prepared to negotiate with the Confederate authorities. were 'prepared to negotiate with the Confederate authorities.' He springs his snare before they are in it. They are not compromised at all. They do, indeed, stand committed to an unwillingness to prosecute this terrible war for any less important aim than the complete wiping out of their country's crime and shame, but it has all along been their avowed position that they are, to quote Wen dell Phillips, 'willing to accept any thing, Union or dis nion, on the basis of emancipation.
"Then, of the abolitionists, I alone am implicated by

this correspondence. And here I am ready to confess that my inexperience in diplomatic and political affairs has led me to make a proposition the form of which is objectiona-ble. Recognising Mr. Mason only as an unofficial though representative Southerner, whose views would be a test of the disposition of the rebels on the subject of slavery. literary men in England, who acknowledged that the reply to such a proposition would decide their feelings with re gard to the issue, I inferred hastily and improperly that the right to declare the object of the abolitionists in the war justified me in sending the proposition to Mr. Masor

"As this my first 'correspondence with the enemy was undertaken only in the interest of my country, and was virtually a demand for the surrender of the enemy's capital, I shall hope that the apparent disloyalty of it, of which I was unconscious, will be condoned by the country

I meant to serve.

"But Mr. Mason and his confederates are implicated in this matter in a way to which I desire to call the attention of those gentlemen to satisfy whose minds I wrote the proposition, and of all others who think that the South is proposition, and of all others who think that the South is fighting for any worthier independence, than impunity in permanently robbing another race of its independence.

"In order to compromise the abolitionists, Mr. Mason concedes that I had authority to make the offer of independence for emancipation. He acknowledges, on the strength of Mr. Garrison's letter of credit, that I had that authorization to which, when shown him, he had promised a reply. So the English public know now, with a clearness which my own blundering way of evoking such a confession did not merit, what the reply of the South is to a proposition offering her freedom, as she calls it, on the condition of her according the same to the millions whom she oppresses. Whether I had a right to make the offer or not, it is answered. The believer in the golden rule has only to ask himself what would be his interest in the success of the Northern arms if his own wife and chil now that we have Mr. Mason's assurance that every gateway except that of war is closed I am, &c.

Moncure D. Conway.

" Aubrey House, Notting Hill, W., June 22

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HOOKER

Extracts from Correspondence of the Boston Journal. FREDERICK JUNE 28, 1863

This morning a special train arrived here bringing a Washington that there was a prospect of some trouble between Gen. Hooker and Gen. Halleck. I do not profess to know all the secret history of what has culminated in the removal, or rather the retirement of Gen. Hooker, but will give what I have reason to believe is the truth.

Gen. Hooker, at a consultation in Washington last Wednesday, laid before the Department and the Cabinet his plan of operations. He believed that Lee was intending seriously an extensive invasion of the North. To meet him he desired that all the available troops should be placed at his disposal. He believed Washington to be in no especial danger from an attack on the front, and asked for a large portion of Heintzelman's troops. His request was complied with by the President, and men in the quartermsster's department were detailed for guard duty. On Thursday he joined the army and commenced the

upon Lee with tremendous force.

Gen. Hooker does not believe Harper's Ferry to be of any especial account now that Lee has advanced into Pennsylvania He asked that the troops there might be placed at his disposal in case of emergency. Gen. Halleck takes a different view. He appears to consider Harper's Ferry as of great value to protect Washington, and was unwilling that there should be a possibility of its evacua-tion. The request was refused by Gen. Halleck. Gen. Hooker's instructions ordered him not only to cover Washington and Baltimore, but Harper's Ferry in his movements. He informed the Department that if his request could not be complied with that he desired to be relieved from the command of the army. The matter was laid before the President, and Gen Hooker's desire was granted. He is relieved, and ordered to report at Baltimore. Gen Meade is his successor, although Sedgwick, Slocum, and

Reynolds are his superiors. Yesterday Gen. Hooker visite! Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, and after a careful inspection and sur-vey he considers the position of but little consequence in the present campaign. Whether Gen Hooker is right or wrong, whether he is a great General or a poor one, is not for me to say; but this much may be written-that no general in the field has equalled him in rapidity of move-

It is no small thing that Gen. Halleck asked Hooker to do; he must cover Washington, Harper's Ferry, and Baltimore, and at the same time defeat Lee in Pennsylvania! I understand that the President has granted substantially to Gen Meade what was decied to Hooker: that he is to use his best judgment in regard to evacuating r holding Maryland Heights and Harper's Ferry.

I have heard other reasons about town, and among flicers, assigned for the change of commanders—that lies her had allowed Lee to out general him; that Hook or leer's rashness would endanger Washington; but I believe I do the above statement to be substantially correct. It was simply whether Gen. Hooker or Gen. Halleck should fight the battle. After Longstreet and Ewell had left Frederclasburg, Hooker was about to cross the Rappahannock and attack A. P. Hill, believing that he could annibilate im, and then be in front of Washington before Longstreet and Ewell could make their round-about march through the Shenandoah; but Gen. Halleck interfered, and he was not permitted to make the attack.

The change of commanders is in no sense a political interference, but one purely miltary. The issue was between Halleck and Hooker. I understand that Gen. Heintzelman did not approve of Hooker's programme.

I have not discovered any signs of discatisfaction in the

There are but few who know the facts. I do not vice long enough to obey commands, and if they come upon Lee upon Pennsylvania soil they will care but little who is all approve, about "the honor of repairing injustice," but in command, provided they are led gallanily, and provided it had not been shown that there was the shadow of le-Lee upon Pennsylvania soil they will care but little who is the attack is well timed and directed. At the same time gality in the capture of the ships to which he had referred a General who can make himself a living, almost a personal presence to the army, will accomplish great results. men are men of genius. We have not found them in the reco

present war. The change will not seriously affect the machinery of

the army. Generals Ingals, Patrick, and Williams will remain at their posts.

It is no time for a newspaper war over the removal of Gon. Hooker. Our country must be saved. The enemy must be defeated. Let us emulate the spirit of Stark at Bunker Hill. In the thickest of the fight word was brought

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST AMERICAN CRUISERS

We inserted a day or two ago a brief notice of a debate which took place in the British House of Lords on the 15th of June upon a motion of the Marquis of CLANSI-CARDE for copies of any reports that may have been received from the Admiral commanding the British squadron on the North American and West It dia station concerning the protection form seizure or isitation afforded to British merchantmen by the Ariadne and other of her Majesty's ships or gunboats, by convoy or off erwise. Later English papers have brought fuller reports of the remarks made | those relations between the two countries which tend to on the occasion by Earl RUSSELL and Lord SOMERSET, the preservation of peace. which we now place before our readers:

Earl Russell said: My noble frien! has given as a lec ture upon international law somewhat desultory in its na-ture, and containing decisions which rest, I believe, upon no data of Lord Stowell or the American courts, nor upor any opinion of any writer upon in ernstional law, but are entirely conclusions formed in his own head of what international law ought to be. Among these circle ions, con-tradictory as some of them are, I find that my noble friend says that the captain of an American man-of-war having explained to his own Government the reasons and ground-for his taking possession of a British merchant ship, in these grounds were not satisfactory the ship ought to mmediately released. I will not venture to that opin on, nor will I prenounce an opinion to the con-trary; but this I must say, that although the capta n at the time did not make that search which be ought to have made, yet when the ship is brought into a port the search of that vessel may show ground for its capture, and that a prize court may decide it that vessel was clearly going to an enemy's port, and was carrying contraband of war, she may be condemned in port. My noble friend says it cannot be condemned, but ought to be released; and I cannot presume to give an authoritative opinion on that question Then my noble friend maintains that a merchant ship cer not be seized by a belligerent unless breaking the blocksde Now, I have understood from the various decisions I have read, that if a vessel is found on the high seas, and by her cargo and papers prove that she is intended to break the blockade, or carry contraband of war to an enemy, that would be ground of capture on the seas, and that it is not necessary that the vessel should be taken actually attempting to break the blockade. That is ano her part of inter-national law into which my noble friend may wish to intro-duce reform, but I do not think his views are quite consistent with international law as it at present stands. My oble friend says now, as on a former occasion, it is quite clear that the object of the American Government has been to vex and interrupt our commerce; that they could have no other object but to embarrass our legitimate trade and prevent British merchants from carrying on a perfectly gitimate trade

But in another part of his speech my noble friend says and I do not dispute his authority in this, that he has ev dence that many vessels have successfully broken the blockade of the Confederate ports; that they have entered with valuable cargoes of merchandise and supplied the Confederates with articles of which they were in want If that be the case, is it not possible that the American Government and the American navy, without any wish to destroy our trade, may be suspicious of such aid being given to the Confederates, and that they may search very narrowly and very strictly the vessels they find, some of them are doubt restording to some of them no doubt pretending to go to neutral ports, but, as they think, not intended for those ports, but ports of the Confederates? The two things do not go well togetherone, that our commerce is of so perfectly innocent a na-ture that there can be no pretext for searching our ships, except a wish to vex and embarrass our commerce; and the other, that we are carrying on a most successful trade by running the blockade and introducing goods into the Confederate ports.

For my part I am not disposed to attribute to the Ame rican Government that malignity against this country, and that hostile intention which my noble friend attributes to them; but I did think it necessary to inform Lord Lyons that there was an impression in this country that several British ships that had been seized did appear to be intended for neutral ports, and that they had been seized in a reckless manner, without just ground. In regard to the particular vessels, the American Government answered that there are sufficient grounds, and that they will be proved before the prize courts. Therefore, with regard to the special vessels, I cannot give any information Parliament, because the questions are still pending before the prize courts in America; but with regard to the general statement made, and the general allegations which Mr Secretary Seward makes in action of the Secretary Seward makes in return, I should have no ob-jection to give to my noble friend the correspondence

which has taken place on that subject.
With regard to the other question—the decisions in prize courts—I must say I lament that the Constitution of the United States is such that, instead of being brought at once before the Court of Admirality, where generally you have a very eminent judge to preside, perfectly well acquainted with the law of nations, such cases go in the first instance before the District Courts, then, I think, before a Circuit Court, and it is only after a considerable to all here, although I was informed yesterday morning in | nal can be obtained. I believe that the Judge now at the head of the Supreme Court, though a man above eighty years of age, retains the whole vigor of his faculties; that his memory is furnished with a knowledge of all the ca-es applicable to the questions that come before him, and his received with respect, not only in isions would b

America, but in this country.

Well, my noble friend went on to discuss the law of blockade, and he laid down propositions which would certainly not be admitted by our prize courts. He lays it down, on the authority of Mr. Monroe, that the coast can not be blockaded, and that you must blockade the particular port and not the coast. We at one time blockaded the coast of France from Brest to Dunkirk, and when we were at war with America we blockaded not less than two thousand miles of coast; and if we did so I should still, if we were at war with the United States, hold that such a blockade was a legitimate one. I do not see how we can now say, although we consider the blockade of two thousand miles of coast to be perfectly legitimate, a block-ade of two thousand five hundred or three thousand miles movement which has placed the army in position to fall is such a monster of illegality that we should find it impos-sible to recognise it. The very declaration to which my noble friend refers—namely, the declaration of Paris—recognises not only the blockade of ports, but of coasts. ["Hear," from Lord Clanricarde.] My noble friend does not deny that to be the case. Well, then, what becomes of the Monroe doctrine of blockade? [Hear, hear.]
With regard to this question, having soon after the beginning of the blockade collected together all the reports

which came to me from the Admiralty, from captains and commanders of her Majesty's navy, who had run along the coast and reckoned the number of the ships at each par-ticular part, I asked the law officers of the crown whether the blockade of the Southern coast of America was such a blockade as they considered effective according to the declaration of Paris, and having received their opinion that it was effective, I felt bound not to set up an opinion of my own, not to invent any new theory of blockade, but to be guided by the legitimes and the second of the be guided by the legitimate authorities, and take that de-claration of the law officers of the Crown as that by which I should be guided. [Hear, hear.] My noble friend gave certain instances, as to which my noble friend the noble duke at the head of the Admiralty will be able to give a more correct answer than I can pretend to do; but my noble friend ended by saying that in his opinion this was not an effective blockade, and that we ought immediately

declare it to be a blockade that we could not recognise.

I will not say that such a declaration and the acts fol owing it would involve us in war; but it would undoubtedly involve consequences which your lordships could not contemplate without sorrow and affliction. Yet I will not use any argument sgainst it. My lords, persons who come from the same part of the United Kingdom as my noble friend does, seem to think that the whole of the honor of a nation consists in resisting what they deem not legal or legitimate, and that you must at once resent it. Now, I do not think that the whole bonor of a nation does so consist. It was said by a great historical authority, by Mr. Hume in his account of the reign of James II. in regard to the condemnation of Lord Strafford and the restogard to the condemnation of Lord Stration and the repara-ration of his honors to his successors, that "the repara-tion of injustice is the second honor of a nation." My noble friend says the Americans are endeavoring to de stroy your maritime rights, and you ought to resent and obtain reperation; but I say you ought narrowly to examine the case; you ought to wait for any thing that may be said on the other si e, and I should not be satisfied with any decision that was not based in justice. [Cheers.]

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said that be had no stated that a blockade might not be effective because it was extensive; he had only sought to show what high authorities in the United States had laid down as a general principle when they were in the position of neutrals and such a blockade was enforced. The noble Earl had quoted a very fine sentiment, which their lordships must THE DUKE OF SOMERSET said: My lords, the not marquis has moved for certain reports which have been received by the Admiralty from the officers of her Majesty's squadron on the American station. I wish, therefore, to state the grounds on which I think it would be very inconvenient to lay those reports upon the table.
No doubt, during these protracted hostilities, there have
been several irregularities committed by the ships of this
country, as well as by those of the American navy; but must be defeated. Let us emulate the spirit of Stark at Bucker Hill. In the thickest of the fight word was brought to him that his son was shot. His reply was this: "It is no time for private griefs when the enemy is in front." Our country is not lost. Our cause is not ruined. Our work is for the coming ages, and it will not fail.

C. C. COFFIN.

C. C. COFFIN.

Country, as well as by those of the American navy; but for these irregularities apology and reparation were at sentative of our country in the two Governments. Now, I do not think it would be for the advantage of either country, or tend to strengthen the friendly relations between them, to give these reports of incidents which are now by gone, and with respect to which a thoroughly good understanding was arrived at.

As to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes and the other American officers on that station, I wish, in justice to them, to read a short extract from the last letter we have received from Admiral Milne. In that letter he states that "the officers under my command who have met Admiral Wilkes have invariably expressed their sense of the courts and attention which he has shown to them. Indeed, I may ay that in the intercourse which has taken place between the coptains of the American navy and our officers no ill feeling has been evaceed on either side, but, on the contrary, a teeling of mutual civility. f. ankness, and cordi-ality." My lords, it is, I think, highly creditable to the efficers of bo h navies, that whenever they have met they have endeavored, during a time when, no doubt, there has been cause for suspicion and irritation, to act with frank nees and cordiality towards each other, and to maintain

The motion was then negatived.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE WAR.

On the evening of the 16th ultimo an immense meeting was held at the London Tavern, JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., in the chair, to express sympathy with the United States in their : truggle with the rebellion.

Mr. Bright set out by observing that when the question of secession was first raised, every person in England con-demned the fully and madness of the South; it was only after war had actually broken out that public opinion began to turn in the possie direction. It was a great absurdity for any man to believe that twenty millious of people would sit down quietly while the dismemberment of their country was going on at the hands of slaveholding conspirators.

The main portion of the gentleman's speech was in support of the proposition that the material interests of Lan-cashire lay in the establishment of free labor at the South;

not the restoration of slavery.

Before the war broke out the annual increase in the production of cotton averaged only about five per cent.; while the price of cotton had risen about twenty, showing that the supply was relatively falling off. The planting States, by their labor system, were practically deprived of all advantages arising from the stream of emigration which so largely fert.lized the North. But with freedom every where this would no longer be the case. Multitudes of the ne-groes who now live at the North would seek a home in latitudes more corgenial to their natures than the Northern States or Canada

Referring to the influence exercised by Great Britain on European politics, Mr. Bright thought it would be no humiliation to admit that the people of that country felt some of the influence exerted upon them by the great American Republic. He alluded to the ballot—a measure that had again undergone defeat in Parliament—as the protector of the people of America, in the face of the fact that the Government had in the field an army of eight hundred thousand men. An agency which exerted such a power here might do the same in England.

The gentleman concluded by expressing his belief that a course of policy might have been taken by the English press and Government, and by the influential portion of the American people, that would have bound them to the hearts of the twenty millions of the North, that would have obliterated all remembrance of the war of the Revoution and of the war of 1812, and both should in heart and spirit have been for all time virtually one nation could only hope that itl-feeling of every kind would pass would hold fr endly conversation with all who loved freethey were by the ocean, but come as they were from one stock, might in the future be united in soul, making to gether every possible effort for the advancement of the liberties and happiness of mankind.

THE RECORD OF JULY.

The opening of each month of that period of the year which is adapted to active military operations serves as a fit opportunity for review of the principal events of the war. And although June has maintained it historic reputation of being "the month of battles," the present month almost equals it in the occurrence of events, both military and political, which have an imortant bearing upon the re bellion. The Newark Advertiser revives in the following summary the principal events that have taken place during the month of July in the first two years of the war: On the 5th of July, 1861, the battle of Brier Forks

and Carthage, Missouri, took place, in which a superior force of the Confederates under Gov. Jackson were attacked by Gen Sigel at Brier Forks, seven miles from Carthage, and their batteries silenced, after which, finding himself in danger of being outflanked, Gen. Sigel made a skillful retreat, and by a feint drew all the rebel cavalry into a solid body, when he opened upon them a terrific fire of artillery, at the same time charging upon them with his infantry, inflicting a heavy loss upon them, after which be transmission of military intelligence over the telegraph wires was prohibited. On the 9th the Provisional Legislature of Western Virgis is elected Senators to the Senate men, who will report delay that they come before the Supreme Court of the United States. I say this because I believe we should all lature of Western Virgis in elected Senators to the Senate very much respect a decision of the Supreme Court of the sentatives, and the Senate passed a bill authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers and appropriating \$500,000,000 for the suppression of the rebellion. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th commenced the series of successes of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, resulting in the victories at Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain, and Beverley, and the restoration of the Kanawha Valley to the Union.
On the 15th occurred the battle at Bunker Hill, in the Shenandosh Valley, in which the I nion troops under Gen. Patterson routed the Confederate cavalry under Colonel (since General) Stuart; and on the same day Gen. Mc Dowell commenced his movement towards Bull Run. On the 16th the rebel scouts and pick-ts were driven out of Fairfax Court-House, and the President was aut by Congress to call out 500,000 militia. On the 17th the ion army under Gen. McDowell moved forward in three columns, the advance column occupying Fairfax Court-House about one hour before noon, the Confederates withdrawing before them. Our cavalry advanced to Centreville. On the 18th was fought the battle of Blackburn's Ford, four miles south of Centreville, with a loss on each side of about 100 killed and wounded. On the 19th Gen. Banks was ordered to the command of the Department of the Shenandoah. On the 21st occurred the disastrous bated, and missing; and that of the rebels 1,902. On the 22d the Confederate Congress appointed a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Bull Run; and on the same day Gen. McClellan was called to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Col. Rosecrans was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. On the 24th Fort Fillmore, in New Mexico, was digracefully surrendered to the rebels, and on the 25th Gen. Rosecrans assumed the command in Western Virginia. This closes the events of principal im portance for July, 1861. On the 1st of July, 1862, occurred the battle of Malvern Hills, being the last of the series of seven days' battles on the Peninsula, in all of which our losses summed up 1,565 killed, 7,701 wounded, and 5,938 missing, being a

total of 15,224. On the 3d City Point, Virginia, was de stroyed by the Union troops. On the 7th Gen. Hovey routed a large force of Texans, under Albert Pike, on the White River, in Arkansas. On the 9th the President visited the camp of Gen. McClellan, on the James River. On the 11th General Halleck was appointed General-in-Chief. On the 13th Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was at-tacked by the Confederates, capturing an entire Michigan regment and inflicting a loss of two hundred on the Sev enth Pennsylvania regiment, besides taking prisoners Gene. Crittenden and Duffield. On the 17th the President signed the confiscation act, and Gen. Pope's army occupied Gordonsville, Virginia. On the 26th the President issued a donsville, Virginia. On the 20th the Frendent issued a proclamation in accordance with the sixth section of the confiscation act, "that the property, &c of all persons engaged in rebellion against the authority of the United States Government would be liable to seizure and confiscation within the section of the confiscation cation," unless they returned to their allegiance within sixty days. On the 29th Gen. Pope took the field preparatory to the campaign which commenced with the battle of Cedar Mountain and closed with the second battle in the vicinity of Bull Run. Thus closes the record of July, 1862, which, if not marked by any important military suc cess's, witnessed political transactions scarcely seed their influence to any in the history of the Republic.

THE JAPANESE EMBROGLIO.

The Japanese Convention of the great Princes of the Empire and the Temporal and Spiritual Emperors for consultation on the subject of foreign intercourse was still in session at Miaco on the 4th of May. Sixteen of the twenty days allowed by the English Admiral for an answer to his demands having expired, the Government of Japan had called upon Mr. Pruyn, our Minister, to request his mediation in the matter, and obtain, if possible, an extension of the first-named time. Mr. Pruyn consequently had an interview with the English Minister, which resulted in fifteen days more being granted the Japan Government in which to give its final decision. Our treaty with Japan, in the first clause of article 2, reads thus: "The Presi dent of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as arise between the Government of Japan and the European Powers." Mr. Pruyn, as the represcatative of our country, appointed by the President, was in bonor bound to act in the matter if requested by the Japanese. But it by no means follows that he does not think the English perfectly justifi d in the step they have

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY POWERS.

From the New York Evening Post of July 2d. Gen. Pope has addressed a letter to the Governor of Wisconsin, in which he defines briefly and lucidly the place ci-tance which it was feared would be made in certain ries made by these explorers: parts of the State, that "in my judgment the military power should not be employed in the enforcement of any aw in the first instance, but it should be left to the ordi-

ary civil officers and tribunals to see to its execution, un ess it should clear'y appear that the latter are unwilling or unable to do so." In this view Gen. Pors, who commands the Department of the Northwest, heartily concurs.

" I fully egree with you that military force should not be employed within the Leval States, in the execution of this or any other law, until all the means for its enforcement

case of opposition or resistance to the laws is becoming so common as to excite in the minds of judicious men very se-rious alarm. Such a practice entirely supplants the civil authority, sets aside time-honored means for the enforce neat of the laws in this country, destroys in the citizen that feeling of personal interest in their execution through which alone we have maintained popular government, and prepares the public mind for complete abdication of civil rule. It is impossible to believe that citizens of this country, except under the immediate influence of excitement, be willing to trust the enforcement of civil law to military force, and thus to surrender the very highest pri-vilege and duty of American citizens. Such a course would inevitably lead, if persisted in, to the complete dominion of the military, and the final overthrow of free institutions. "This practice tends also naturally to weaken in the soldier that reverence for the civil law, and that respect for the civil authorities, with which he entered the military service, which he still earnestly cherishes, and upon which alone we must rely for the quiet disbanding of our great armies, and the return of the soldier to his home an order-ly law-abiding citizen. Every dictate of wisdom and of patriotism should teach us to discourage, both by act and word, any thing that might possibly tend to impair in the mind of the soldier his feelings as a citizen.

"I therefore hope that all well-disposed citizens of this State will, after short reflection, understand the imperative necessity of exercising their right, through the civil tribunals, to enforce every law of the United States, however much they may have been opposed to its enactment.

"Whilst, therefore, my duty to the Government requires me to furnish whatever military aid is necessary to enforce the conscription law throughout this department, in strict accordance with its terms, I shall only employ

military force for that purpose after every resource of the civil authority has been used without success." Gen. Pope reasons soundly and like an intelligent and liberty -'oving American. De Tocqueville noticed, as one of the mest remarkable phenomena which attracted his attention during his travels in this country, the universal respect of Americans for law. The laws are observed, he wrote, because every citizen feels his interests to lie in their observance. Soldiers are unnecessary to enforce them because the citizens are ready to assist the civil authorities chosen by themselves. Let us retain this honorable distinction. It is the one feature of American society which makes us the superiors of European nations; this

single result justifies liberty and popular government. The American people do right to be jealous of the interference of the military power. Their sentiments on this point arise from a conviction, henorable to them, that except where open rebellion or insurrection obtains and temporarily overthrows civil government, the people are always willing enough and strong enough to aid the civil authorities to enforce the laws; and Gen. Pope says, properly, that if we should once accustom ourselves to call on the military power for help at every turn in our affairs, a serious blow would be struck at that self-dependence and respect for law which is the foundation of our liberties and which alone can make them endure. We should presently glide into that attitude of chronic opposition to law and to the civil government which is the fault of so many European nations.

THE SPIRIT OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette of Wednesday that the entire western portion of Pennsylvania has shaken off its lethargy, and the people are now thoroughly arouscommand of the Western Department. On the 8th the

vice for three months. The people of Crawlord county are in motion, and companies are being rapidly organized. Their quota is nine hundred and eighty, and the information is that they will be ready to report in full to morrow night. The quota of Armstrong county is said to be full. A company of seventy men reached here to-day from that section, and others will speedily follow. This county will send an excess of its quota. The work of organization has also commenced in Indiana, and we will soon have official expects from that quarter. that the next few days will bring encouraging and satisfactory accounts from every county west of the Alleghanies, and we may soon expect lively and stirring times

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION OF MAINE

The Republicans of Maine held their State Convention at Bangor on the 1st instant. Nearly thirteen hundred delegates were present, representing three hundred towns. The Hon. James L McCobb presided.

Hon. Samuel Coney was nominated for Governor by arge majority, and the following resolutions, reported from a committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this critical and momentous period of he country's history, it is the solemn duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens to take a firm stand in favor of the National Administration in conducting the war against the rebellion, and vindicating the authority of the Union broughout its entire domain.

Resolved, That, in sustaining the National authorities and the measures of the Government; but unite as one man in sustaining its civil and military policy and mea-sures without qualification or reservation; and upon this issue there can be but two parties—patriots in favor and traitors opposed.

who, wishing to make a division in favor of rebellion, have feigned excessive indignation at the few arrests of persons ngaged in discouraging the organization of a military orce to defend the Constitution, while they have expressed no execrations against the fee now invading the Free States, and no commisseration for our fellow-citizens Free States, and no commisseration for our fellow-citizens who have been robbed of their property and driven from their homes by a band of lawless conspirators against the Republic, have shown such misdirected sympathies, and such utter lack of the first instincts of patriotism, as to nake them dangerous counsellors in the present crisis

Resolved, That Hop. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States, and our two Senators in Congress, be requested to repair to Washington immediately for the purpose of urging upon the President the importance and necessity of placing along the coast a sufficient naval and military force to protect the commerce of the country from the piratical depredations of the rebels, and to have the same accomplished in such manner as shall be the nost efficient and expeditious.

THE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST RICHMOND. The Evening Post, in an article to show the absurdity of the present movement against Richmond, charges Gen. Scott with being the first of our military leaders to attach Scott with being the first of our military leaders to attach an overwhelming importance to the capture of that city. The Post is very much mistaken. If it will turn over its files and read the conversation between Gen. Scott and the editor of the Times, shortly after the war broke out, it will find that the then commander-in-chief was opposed to a movement against Richmond, as it was a point of very little strategic value. His plan was to invade the South first of all by opening the line of the Mississippi, thus cutting the Confederacy in two parts. After that was done it would be time enough to plan other movements. Gen. Scott expressly stated, not once but twenty times, that he was forced to make the movement against Richmond by influence brought into play by the party of which the New York Post is one of the organs.—World.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS. THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.
A letter from St. Paul, Minnesota, 27th ultimo, says:
"Gen. Sibley's force had marched five days when heard from, travelling nearly fifty miles. They experienced great difficulty for want of water, and if the drought continues the army will suffer terribly. It may even prevent the force accomplishing any thing. Our scouts were pursued by Indians last week near Alexandria, which is one hundred and fifty miles this side of Fort Abercrombie. This shows that the army are leaving Indians in their rear. Little Crow, against whom Gen. Sibley is moving, is not neglectful of well-established military principles. His scouts infest the whole border, and their communications are known to be prompt, and made with astonishing celerity."

vere terms. He said:

"I swear to stop with a rough hand all forays for plunder from Kansas into Missouri. There are very many men in Kansas who are stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty. These men must find some other mode of giving effect to their patriotic zeal. As they want to kill rebels, let them join any old regiment, or either of the name of short being raised. They can find in the service addorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can addorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and can adorn the service and be lightly and talent, and talent and the service and be lightly and talent, and talent and the service and be lightly and talent, and talent and the service and the service and be lightly and talent and the service and the service

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London on the 25th ultimo, Sir Roderick Murchise embodied in his address the narrative of the recent discoand duty of the military authorities in the enforcement of very of the sources of the Nile by Capt Speke and Capt. the laws. Governor Salomon wrote, in relation to the Grant, compiled from their journa's just received. The execution of the conscription act in that State, and the re- following extracts show some of the remarkable discove-

"Speke sent a quire of paper by way of Z nzibar which has never reached the society.

"His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of

"His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter and the principal part of his journey between Kazeh and Gondokora. They commence on January I, 1862, and date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favorable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much-needed introduction for his onward journey, franked his expenses, and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommends.

and forwarded him with urgent and frieadly recommenda-tions to the powerful King of Uganda.

"Karagwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting dis-trict. It occupies a shoulder of the eastern watershed of a territory two hundred miles broad and some six thou-sand feet above the sea level, that is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the height of ten thousand feet—the Montes Lunz of Burton and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory, namely, the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the LutaNzigi; so, also, does the source of the Shire of Livingstone, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. It seems at length that the Tanganika lake is emptied, and not supplied, by a river at its southern end, and that this effluent feeds the Niassa lake, and, through it, of course the Shire. The northern feeder of the Tanganika takes its rise in the land of which we have en speaking.
"It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that

"It is evident, from a part of the present reports, that the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact that in Karsgwe Speke found himself in contact with a superior negro race, strongly and favorably contrasting with the tribes he had previously seen, and, with the exception of Uganda, whither Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyazza, and occupies a full half of both its western and its northern shores. The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the arcticle. the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundary of the lake with a current one hundred and fifty yards n width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. Nayanza has numerous other outlets from the same shore, which all converge upon the Nile and feed it at various points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred

points of its course, extending to a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from the lake.

"Speke describes the people of Uganda as 'the French' of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behavior, dress, and houses. Their ruler is absolute in his power. Fortunately, he showed great kindness and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceedingly anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frefurther than at present. Its banks are intersected at fre-quent intervals by what he calls 'rash-drains,' apparently quent intervals by what he calls 'rash-drains, apparently small half-stagnant water-courses, draining that portion of the adjacent land which he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake. The present size of the Nyanza is considerable; it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and breadth, but it appears to have no great depth.

"Speke was hospitably delayed five months as a sort of State prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrow-

by constrained; thence he was passed on to the next king-dom—that of Ungoro—still inhabited by the same peculiar Hahuma race, but by a far less advanced portion of them North of Ungoro the South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the northern dialects took its place. Hitherto Speke had no trouble about interpreters, for one single language was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henceforth he could not get on in the least without Ungoro interpreters The people too, were far more barbarous. He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ungoro. Ther adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the cust the place where they were strangers.

"In his retrospect of the more civilized countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and

Ungoro, Speke unhesitatingly gives the proference to the first named, inasmuch as the King Rumanika is described as a person of character and intelligence, Mtesa, the Sove-reign of Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by reign of Uganda, being an smiable youth, surrounded by his wives and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the State. The northernmost of these three kings, to the north of whose dominions the language changes entirely, is described as a morose, suspicious, churlish creature, yelept Kamrasi, whose chief occupation was the fattening of his wives and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witcheraft. Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before, nor would our friends, in all probability, messenger from the War Department with an order relieving Gen Hooker of the command of the army and appointing Gen Meade as his successor. It was a surprise

White States. On the 3th the Provisional Legislature of Western Virgis is elected Senators to the Senater with numerous presents, and had not be a full re
"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred western Virgis is elected Senators to the Senater with numerous presents, and had not be a full re
"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred with the very much respect a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. On the 10th the bill to enable the men, who will report here to-morrow morning. They also

"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred with the united States. On the 10th the bill to enable the men, who will report that the number can easily be swelled to a full re
"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred with the United States. On the 10th the bill to enable the men, who will report here to-morrow morning. They also

"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred with the united States. On the 10th the bill to enable the men, who will report here to-morrow morning. They also

"Besver county reports her full quota of six hundred with the united States. On the 10th the bill to enable the western Virgis is elected Senators to the Senators to th that if there remain any persons in the old-fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountai sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are desandy desert, from which the sources of the Rule are de-rived, the discoveries of Burton and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the illusion, as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of this great continent. Modern discoveries have, indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis which I vantured to suggest to truth of the hypothesis which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true centre of Africa is a great elevated watery basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher surrounding lands. As to the Mountains of the Moon and Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for, amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, on the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east, which, as he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Kilmandjaro and Knenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory, while they may serve geographers a good turn as useful

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

Capt. Marchand, of the U. S steamer Lackawanua, re ports to the Navy Department, under date of June 14th that at daylight the previous morning, while at anchor of this war for the salvation of the Union and the rights of man, we make no disorganizing opposition to the policy and the measures of the Government; but unite as one laurenths were laurenths and the senior officer, gave chase, gaining gradually upon the vessel. She was a fast vessel, and the Lackawanna had to run more than a hundred miles before she was captured, just previous to which the prize had hoisted English colors. She was found to be the iron paddle-wheel steamer Neptune, of Glasgow, bound from Havana to Mobile. During the chase most of her cargo was thrown overboard, as well as the mail and the principal part of the

ship's papers.

Another report from Captain Marchand, dated at sea,
June 15, says: At 9 o'clock this morning, on the return of this ship to Mobile, in company with the steamer Neptune, captured yesterday, the black smoke of a steamer was seen ahead, for which this ship, as well as the Neptune, gave chase. She was not brought to until a shot struck her, which did no icjury, however, and she was captured after having been chased twenty-six miles. She was the rebel steamer Planter, of Mobile, of 313 tons, and left Mo-bile Bay on the night of June 13, for Havana, with a cargo of 625 bales of cotton and 124 barrels of rosin. During the chase between sixty and eighty bales of cotton wer thrown overboard and several barrels of rosin burned. Lieut, Commanding Eaton, of the U.S. steamer Circus sian, reports to the Department, dating off New Orleans, June 23d, the capture of the rebel sloop John Wesley, which had evaded the blockade of St. Mark's, Florida, on

The U. S. gunboat Tahoma, at Tampa Bay, Florida, captured, on the 18th ultimo, the English schooner Harriet. The captain of the Harriet admitted that he was trying to run the blockade.

The sloop Kate, from Nassau, N. P., with an assorted

cargo, was captured, on the 23d ultimo, in Indian river, Florida, by the U. S. barque Pursuit. She had no colors or papers of any description on board.

Commander Semmes, of the U. S. gunboat Tahoma, reports the destruction of the English schooner Mary Jane, on the 18th ultimo, she having been beached on a small "key" near Charwater Harber, to avoid capture by the

THE FORAYS ON THE MISSOURI BORDER.

Gen. Ewing made a speech at Olatha, Kansas, on the 25th ultimo, in which he denounced "jayhawking" in scvere terms. He said :

wanted at your property of the Charles and any one or before

Though subspice Designal Trade In surround